The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice,

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1873. NO. 126.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The House Wrestles With the Private Calendar.

BILLS READ AND PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The Big Scare at the Lochiel Sunday Morning—Rare Presence of Mind of the Ladies—The Difficulties in the Way of Getting Up a Suitable Congressional Apportionment Bill.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 4, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The private calander, containing one hundred and fifty bills, was taken up. A considerable discussion was had on bills in which the courts have power, and many were stricken off. No Allegheny bills were stricken off.

No new bills were passed except the act relating to Sheriff's sales, giving the right to redeem after appraisement.

Messrs. Orr and Mitchell made a united effort to rule off bills where the courts have power.

At five o'clock the House, after having the longest session of the season, adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham presented a petition against spening of roads through property of the Sheltering Arms, in Allegheny.

Bills Read.

Mr. Weakly—To extending the power of the Orphans' Court for the better protection of trust funds.

Mr. Humphreys—A supplement for Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh, to allow them to issue bonds to extend their works.

Mr. Graham—To incorporate the Union Importing Company.

Mr. Wallace—To repeal all laws exempting real estate from taxation.

Mr. Rutan—A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to frame a general law relating to the opening and vacating of streets and alleys in cities and boroughs.

Bills Passed.

Supplement to School Law of the City of Pittsburgh, relating to directors in new territory.

To authorize the Westmoreland Agricultural Society to borrow money.

To compel clerks of the counties in the Commonwealth to count the votes had on local option in the general return.

The act relating to the measurement of lumber was postponed for the present.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1873.

The guests at the Lochiel had a thorough scare on Sunday morning about three o'clock. The frame stable of George Bergner, which abuts on the boiler room of the Lochiel Hotel and adjoins the building in the yard of the latter used as a washhouse, caught fire at that hour and was speedily in flames. The Mayor's office being in that neighborhood, the police on duty during the night promptly gave the alarm, and Mrs. Hunter, the wife of the proprietor of the hotel, leaving her children to be cared for by her husband, rushed through the various corridors of the house crying "Fire!" in a tone that conveyed a sense of the utmost terror to those who heard it. And every one did hear it. The dullest ears were wakened by that heart-piercing cry of alarm, and, jumping out of bed, the guests saw the light of the flames shining in at every window, conveying to the minds of those just aroused from sleep the idea that the entire building was in flames. There was a hurried dressing, a still more hurried packing of trunks and valises, and a noisy removal of them to the neighborhood of the street. Doubtless a fear of a repetition of the Fifth Avenue Hotel horror stimulated every one to make the quickest possible exit. There was also a fear witness, here, to the fact that, in the excusable excitement of the moment, the women in the house behaved with the most coolness and showed the most presence of mind.

When, however, the thoroughly alarmed people, who had been looking first to their own safety, could give one minute's attention to the facts of the case, it was found that the hotel was not on fire at all, but only the out-buildings. These, however, were exceedingly inflammable, and the hotel was full of windows and balconies easily set on fire from these outbuildings. If only water could be got to pour on to those burning sheds, the fate of the hotel might be saved. There were plenty of fire plugs and several steam fire engines to quench the flames; but alas! the fire plugs were frozen up! No water would flow from any of them. This impecunious city had failed to place funds in the hands of the fire department to keep the fire plugs open, and here was a fine example of the folly of the city, the wind blowing keen and cold from the west, and not a drop of water to put the fire out! If that fire got headway, if the hotel caught the blaze, the entire square, with the square opposite, including the Court House, jail, Brant's Hall, the Jones House, Siegerly's State Printing office, and the principal stores in town, were all sure to go. So much for municipal niggardliness. Fortunately, some citizen found a dry piano box handy, split it, piled it around one of the frozen fire plugs, set fire to the pile and thawed out the frozen pipes, while some other thoughtful citizen plied another hose, and hot water until it also yielded, and, water being thus rendered plenty, the fire was soon extinguished. But not until all of us poor creatures had been kept out of our warm beds for two or three hours, on a cold morning, with the doors all wide open, and water flowing everywhere, and thus every one provided with a solid cold sure to last for several weeks, if not for the season. For one, I can already give a nasal twang to all my words that would do honor to Praise-God Barebones or any other member of Cromwell's Roundheads, and I expect to go around for weeks to come, sniffing and sneezing like one in the early stages of epizootic. The cold in the head, however, can better be endured than being burned out on an inclement night in mid-winter. Fortunately for all concerned, the fire occurred on Sunday morning, when most of the members of the Legislature, who are winter boarders, had gone home, and much confusion that would otherwise have occurred from a crowded house was thus prevented.

The passage of a Congressional apportionment bill is one of the necessities of this session, but as yet no bill has been framed for that purpose. Several have been sketched out; but the task is one of the utmost difficulty, as the claims of every aspirant for Congressional honors has to be taken into account. Westmoreland does not want to go into a Democratic district, nor does Washington; and yet one or the other must, or otherwise the district of Greene cannot be disposed of. Schuylkill also wants to be saved, and so do Montgomery and Bucks. In fact, the Republicans in every minority county want to be put into Republican districts, if possible, and every Republican Senator and Representative wants his minority or district properly taken care of. The difficulty is to develop all these conflicting plans together into a harmonious whole, and no one has yet been found skilful enough to do it. Gen. White wants Indiana and Westmoreland kept together, and Senator Rutan wants Washington and Beaver joined, as now. This would seem easy enough, at first sight; but if both are accommodated, Fayette and Greene must be put on to Somerset, and Senator Lemon will not stand *that*. Crawford does not want to be put with Erie, and Mercer begs not to be put with Crawford. Butler is unwilling to go with Beaver, and Lawrence has a similar dislike. Franklin insists on being divorced from Bedford, and on not being swallowed up by Cumberland or York. Wayne refuses to go with Susquehanna, and Clinton does not want to go with Center or Clearfield. And so it goes, until every one who has tried to figure out an apportionment gives it up in despair.

The schemes to cure this trouble are numerous but abortive. A favorite plan with those who have no larger territory than their own district is to cut Allegheny into *three* districts, adding on Washington, Beaver and Butler or Washington, Butler and Armstrong, and to cut Philadelphia into six districts, adding Montgomery and Bucks to eke out the needed ratio of population.

The objection to all this is that Philadelphia cuts up, naturally, into five districts and Allegheny into two, both having just the required amount of population for those numbers, and there is, therefore, no excuse for adding on outside counties to either. The ratio for a Representative is 133,000. Philadelphia has 674,022, and five times 133,000 is 665,000, leaving a surplus of only 9,000. Allegheny has 262,204, or 3,980 short of the number required for a Congressman. There are, consequently, no large fraction in either, and to add on other counties to them is not only unnecessary, but would savor too much of gerrymandering to be justifiable. In the case of Allegheny, the territory between the rivers might take on Armstrong, the north side might take on Butler or Beaver, and the south side might take Washington; but in that event, if Allegheny claimed all three Representatives, the other counties would complain, and if the counties named should expect members alternately Allegheny would complain. I can easily conceive of circumstances in which Allegheny, in such case, would get none of the Congressmen, the outside counties getting them all. The safest plan is to leave Philadelphia and Allegheny as themselves, to be cut up into the districts into which they naturally divide. SIGMA.

Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—The soldiers' colony movement, inaugurated at the mass meeting on January 18th, is receiving great impetus. General George Cadwalader has accepted the trusteeship, and will be aided by Colonel Thos. A. Scott, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, Jay Cooke, and his associates of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and many of our prominent citizens.

KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

Statement of Senator Caldwell.

He Admits Buying Off Carney for $15,000, but Denies Bribing Legislators.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The Caldwell investigation was resumed to-day. After the examination of several witnesses Caldwell's statement was read, which is substantially as follows:

In 1870 he was induced to enter the contest for the Senate, as described. He denied emphatically the statements of Clark, Anthony, Carney and Burk, that the election cost $60,000 or $70,000, or any other large sum, or that he, or Lem Smith in his presence, declared he would have the seat if it cost $250,000. All statements that he had promised or given any consideration for votes are false. The parties named are personal enemies. Carney endeavored to induce Caldwell to withdraw from the canvass, and said he would withdraw if Caldwell would pay $15,000, or would give Caldwell twice or thrice that sum if he would withdraw. Both propositions Caldwell declined, but at a subsequent meeting he accepted the first and paid the money to Carney himself, although his friends offered to raise it. He did not agree to pay the expenses of Stevens, or Clark, or their friends, on condition of receiving their support. On his way home from Topeka, after the election, Clark came to him and said that inasmuch as he (Clark) was poor and Caldwell rich, he defeated and Caldwell successful, and that as Caldwell had been elected by his influence, it was only fair that he should pay Clark's expenses. Caldwell replied that he would consider the matter. After he took his seat in the Senate Clark came to him and asked him to secure the appointment of a friend as Postmaster at Lawrence. At the same time he reminded him of the request for the payment of expenses. This reminder was repeatedly made. Finally Clark demanded $1,500, which he refused. Clark said Caldwell could not afford to refuse; that he would make trouble. Clark then went to Kansas and set an investigation on foot. Caldwell never stated that the Kansas Pacific Railroad agreed to share with him the expenses of the election, and had subsequently refused to do so, or that said road should get nothing through Congress unless the agreement was fulfilled. On the contrary, he was on the most friendly terms with the officers of the road, and one of his first acts in the Senate was the introduction of a bill drawn by them for the benefit of the road. Caldwell then took up and denied the allegations of corruption made against him during the investigation, and said in conclusion:

"I will say that I have endeavored to answer every accusation in evidence offered tending in any way to connect me with any improper practices, or the use of corrupt means to secure my election, and I now say generally, and upon my honor, that I never expended one dollar for the purpose of corrupting any member of the legislature which elected me to the United States Senate. I never promised nor paid, nor authorized any one to promise pay, money or other reward for the purpose or with the design of corruptly influencing any person in my favor. I do not hesitate to admit that I paid the usual and legitimate expenses ordinarily incurred by candidates on such occasions, and in the payment of such bills I certainly did not deem that I was guilty of corrupt or immoral acts. What indiscreet friends may have done or said during the canvass I know not, and surely should not be held responsible therefor."

This statement was not sworn to. Mr. Morton announced that if the expected witnesses and bank books arrived they would be examined, and that Caldwell would then have opportunity to reply to any discoveries made. Adjourned.

CRIMES.

Tragedy in a New York Assignation House.

NEW YORK, February 4.—About nine o'clock to-night an unknown man and woman entered a house of assignation, No. 10 Bleecker street, and engaged a room, from which in a very little while loud cries for help were heard. Officer Kelley, of the Fourteenth precinct, who was passing, entered, and ascending the stairs found the woman lying dead at the top with one fearful gash in the throat, which extended quite to the bone. He hurried a few steps further into the front room and found the man lying upon the bed and in the act of striking a second blow from a wound which he had just inflicted upon his own neck. The officers spoke to him, but he did not reply. It appeared that he had first struck the woman and inflicted the fatal wound in one corner of the room, where was found a pool blood, and that she then ran into the lobby where she fell dead. From cards found upon the persons of both it is supposed that the name of the woman is Barbara Schaffer and her murderer her husband, whom he had abandoned to live with a one armed letter carrier, named Stephen Hass. The man, still maintaining a dogged silence, was removed to the Bellevue Hospital. The body of his victim was taken charge of by the Coroner.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday's Proceedings—Memorials, Reports, Resolutions—Debate on Woman Suffrage.

The following proceedings transpired in the Constitutional Convention on Monday:

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) presented memorials asking for the protection of human life against barbarous laws; also, from the Society of Friends, asking relief from military service.

Reports were received from the Prothonotaries of the counties of Pike, Cameron, Fulton and Cambria.

By Mr. M. Hall Stanton (Philadelphia) that the Committee on Revenue, Finance and Taxation be instructed to inquire into and report upon the property of exempting the real estate and sale on execution or distress for rent, and from taxation, all household furniture, beds and bedding, and watches in actual use in any family, as well as wearing apparel of the family, one piano, melodeon or parlor organ, and that no waiver of the exemption shall hereafter be permitted in any part of the State, and that no law exempting any personal property from taxation for State, city or county purposes, shall hereafter be operative.

By Mr. Lilly (Cambria) restraining the State Treasurer from farming out the funds of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Campbell (Philadelphia) presented a minority report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, as follows:

We recommend that the question, Shall women exercise the right of suffrage? be submitted by the Convention to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, and also upon the same day therewith to those women of the Commonwealth, who upon the day of voting shall be of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and have been residents of the State one year, and in the district where they offer to vote at least sixty days prior thereto; and that if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be in the affirmative, f[illegible] the word "male," as a qualification for an elector, contained in Section —— of Article —— on Suffrage and Elections, shall be stricken out, and women in this State shall thereafter exercise the right of suffrage, subject only to the same restrictions as are placed upon male voters.

THE REPORT, ON SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, Mr. Lawrence (Washington) in the chair.

The following section was first under consideration:

Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State for one year and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the election, shall enjoy the right of suffrage, and no elector of this State who, having removed therefrom and returned thereto, and who shall have resided in the election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after having resided in the State six months; provided, no naturalized citizen shall enjoy the rights of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he became a citizen.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) moved to amend in the first line by striking out the word "male."

Mr. White (Indiana) moved to amend that "every freeman being a citizen," &c., and supported it in a few remarks.

Mr. Mann (Crawford) would vote hereafter to submit to the people of the State the question whether the women of the Commonwealth should have the right to vote.

Mr. McConnell (Allegheny) declared his conviction that the question should be given to the people of the State to decide. He would vote for woman suffrage if it was submitted to him. The subject must be met sooner or later. If we do not do it now, our sons will do it hereafter. It must come to this at no distant day. We run no risk in trusting woman with the elective franchise, and in his portion of the State he had never witnessed an election held which would have contaminated women electors.

Mr. W. H. Smith (Allegheny) did not want two heads in each family, and believed that female suffrage would create disorder in every household. He referred to the Woodhulls and Claflins of New York, and cited them as the champions of woman suffrage. He was opposed to the whole thing as monstrous.

Mr. McMurray (Jefferson) would favor submitting the question to the people, believing that they would vote it down with an overwhelming majority, but if he thought they would adopt the proposition, he would vote against sending it down to them, and this was his position, for he was utterly opposed to females voting.

The committee rose with leave to sit again.

The bark D. C. Murray, from Honolulu, arrived at San Francisco yesterday, and brings news of the ratification of the election of Prince Lunalilo by the Legislative Assembly as King of the Hawaiian Islands. He was inaugurated January 8th.

The steamship Weser, from Bremen, and Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Monday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Credit Mobilier Developments.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Calling Congressmen to Account.

Case of Representative Sypher.

Prompt Action by the Senate.

Prospects for a Spring Session.

The Specie Payment Measure.

A New Land Grant Scheme.

Proposed New Sloops of War.

STRIKE OF BALTIMORE CRISPINS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1873.

The Credit Mobilier Expose—A Question of Jurisdiction.

The members of the Poland Committee have had a formal discussion in regard to the question of its jurisdiction over the various phases of the Credit Mobilier matter thus far developed by the evidence. This comparison of views was sought as preliminary to a study of the evidence, with a view to a final report. In the brief discussion had it came out that only two members were without doubts as to the power of the present House to call the members to account for the acts committed while members of a former Congress. These two members were decided in the opinion that the House had full power in the case. One member was decided in an exactly opposite opinion, maintaining that the House could inflict no punishment when the offense was committed during a previous Congress. Two members were as yet unwilling to express opinions, but the indications were that they would agree with the view that the House has no jurisdiction, and proceed to strike from the record all that relates to persons not members of the present Congress, and also all relating to Senators, the latter to be disposed of by certifying it to the other body. The Senate will return the compliment of the House as soon as the evidence involving Representative Sypher, given yesterday by Mr. Jacques, the Supervising Inspector of Elections in Louisiana, can be written out and prepared for transmission to the House. It will be certified to the latter body under the same rule by which the cases of the Senators before the Poland Committee were brought to the notice of the Senate. A number of copies of the blank affidavits used or testified to yesterday have been obtained, with oath, filled out and signature attached and attested, and ready for the insertion of any name that might be agreed upon. There is considerable feeling in the House and prompt action in Sypher's case is expected.

Action of the Senate.

The prompt notice by the Senate of the Credit Mobilier testimony affecting its own members, indicates immediate and decisive action. The investigation would doubtless be intrusted to Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has displayed unusual fitness for the duty, were it not already burdened with the examination of elections in three States. The special committee, which will be selected to-morrow by the Senate in accordance with Patterson's motion, since under the circumstances the Vice President will hardly undertake the duty, will be ready to go to work at once and determine the facts affecting Senators. Unless transactions not yet intimated are to be disclosed, it is not likely that the Senate investigation will come to any very definite result, since of the three persons at that end of the capitol involved by the testimony already taken, Mr. Colfax is not a member of the Senate, Mr. Wilson will not be a week longer and Mr. Patterson and Mr. Hyrlan retire on the 4th of March.

The Pending Investigations.

Neither of the House Credit Mobilier committees has accomplished much to-day. Poland's examined no witnesses, waiting Ames's return on Thursday, and in Mr. Wilson's, Mr. Alley made his positively last appearance as a witness, but developed nothing of importance. Mr. Alley left to-night for Baltimore, and will go to Boston in a day or two.

Spring Session of Congress.

The feeling which has been suspected for some time in the House in favor of a spring session manifested itself for the first time this afternoon, in opposition to a motion to limit general debate on the Postal Appropriation bill, and later in an attempt to prevent going into committee on the bill and refusal to agree either to evening or 11 a. m. sessions. Gen. Butler was the most prominent opponent of the restriction of the time of debate, but the House decided against him, and would have insisted in going on at once with the business had not the usual hour of adjournment arrived. Evening sessions will probably begin next week and the appropriation bills pushed as rapidly as possible.

A Steep Bill.

Bowen's bill of six thousand dollars for election expenses will probably be reduced at least seventy-five per cent.

Specie Payment Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency received this morning a draft of a specie payment bill from its sub-committee, but beyond desultory discussion took no action on it. The bill is in its essential features a reproduction of Sherman's, which is now under consideration by the Senate, except that it fixes the date of resumption four months later, May 1, 1874. Leading men in the committee think, however, that there is no probability that it or any other specie payment measure will be reported to the House this session. Mr. Monroe, of the committee, has the same opinion in favor of his twenty-five millions additional currency for the South and West increasing in the House, and expects that he may be able to pass it before the end of the session.

Other Financial Measures.

The committee this morning agreed on Mr. Hoar's bill providing for the safety of government bonds by registry in National banks; Mr. Hooper's, prohibiting on penalty of five hundred dollars and five and six months imprisonment, either or both, the manufacture or circulation as money of any note or other obligation by corporations or individuals, and Mr. Merriam's adding one per cent. as penalty to the semi-annual bank tax for every ten days the bank is in default of payment after the tax is due.

The New Land Grant Scheme.

The House Committee on Public Lands this morning considered the bill which presents the latest phase of the land grant question. The Company ask leave to purchase of the government one-half the lands within ten miles on each side of their road at $1.25 per acre, their expectation being that the increased value, in consequence of the construction of the road, will bring them a handsome profit on the purchase money. The bill was referred to a sub-committee, which it is believed will report it favorably.

Railroad Bills.

The committee also agreed to extend for nine months, until December 3, 1873, the time for the construction of the Brainard and St. Vincent branches of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, continuing the land grants, for the same time, and voted down Mr. Stevenson's amendment restricting the sale of lands for taxes in the State to one year and a half per acre. The committee also agreed to the bill extending the time for the construction of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal until December 1, 1874.

The Louisville and Portland Canal.

The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing to-day to a number of prominent Western gentlemen in regard to the government assuming control of the Louisville Canal. The commissioners will report the plan submitted by Mr. Holman in the River and Harbor bill on the 13th inst., and already telegraphed.

Mail Transportation Rates.

Postmaster General Creswell, President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and Representative Twitchell appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning in reference to the proposed increase of compensation to railroads for transportation of mails.

The La Crosse Bridge.

General Weitzel has appeared before the Senate Committee of Postoffices and Post Roads, by request of its members, to sustain the report of the Board of Army Engineers upon the location of the proposed bridge at La Crosse. Representative Mitchell appeared in favor of the point where the railroads company wish to place the bridge, which is a mile from the spot selected as the best by the engineers. It is expected that the location made by the latter will be accepted by the committee.

Ordered to Duty on the Lakes.

General Weitzel has been ordered to engineering duty on the Lakes, with headquarters at Detroit, relieving General Poe, assigned to the staff of General Sherman. General Weitzel, however, will retain supervision of the Louisville and Portland Canal till it is finished.

The Postal Bill,

which the House will take up to-morrow, contains an item of half a million dollars for this purpose, but railway officials object to the basis of computation proposed by the department, and ask that instead of payment in proportion to weight of mails carried, they shall be allowed a tariff for second class freight at so much per car, with the advantage to the government of fast mail trains. On some of the principal roads the proposed charge would double the pay, while on all it would substitute railroad tariffs for the exact charges fixed by law, as the Postmaster General recommends. The committee finally decided to make no changes in the perfected bill, but will send the matter to the Senate Committee on Appropriations for disposal. The committee this morning also agreed on all the principal items of the Army appropriation bill, which amounts to a total of about thirty-three millions.

Proposed New Sloops of War.

The conference committee on the Sloops of War bill completed its labors at a single session this afternoon, and will report to-morrow. The bill as agreed on compromises the number of vessels at eight, half of which are to be built in private yards, and of iron or wood as the Secretary of the Navy may determine. The Democrats being strongly represented in the conference by Bayard and Randall, there is little doubt that the report will be readily accepted by both houses. The eight vessels proposed will, under the restrictions put in the bill in the Senate, cost less than the six authorized by the House bill, and will probably all be built of wood.

New York Custom House Reform.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning discussed the Roberts' bill for the better administration of affairs in the New York Custom House, but without final action.

Internal Revenue Amendments.

Commissioner Douglas has submitted drafts of several verbal amendments to the Internal Revenue law, but apart from these no modification of the act of last session is likely. The bills repealing adhesive and proprietary stamp taxes will be reported adversely, if at all.

Baltimore Shoemakers on a Strike.

The Crispins of Baltimore struck yesterday in consequence of the refusal of employers to advance their wages, and have requested the Grand Lodge to warn Crispins in other cities not to come to Baltimore. Over six hundred are thrown out of employment.

National Bank Case Decision.

United States Judge Dobbin, of Baltimore, yesterday gave an opinion in a suit between the National Exchange Bank of that city and the National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., involving $40,000 and interest for six years, in which he held that while National banks are not permitted by law to purchase stock either for speculation or investment, they have the right to save themselves from loss through the medium of an arrangement by which they shall declare stock, to be again turned into money to avert or diminish an apprehended loss, and not for investment or speculation.

The Mormon Question.

Delegate Hooper, of Utah, says that if the pending bill for settlement of political difficulties in that Territory should become a law, and even if troops should be sent to Salt Lake City, his people would offer no resistance. Brigham Young would probably remain at St. George, and some of the prominent Mormons would leave the Territory.

President's Southern Tour.

The statement that the entire Cabinet will accompany the President in his Southern tour is in advance of the fact. An invitation has been extended to all, but nothing further is decided.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1872.

DESTITUTE DAUGHTER OF ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Speaker Blaine to-day, having called Mr. Dawes to occupy the chair, appeared on the floor to-day he had a few minutes ago had an interview in the Speaker's room which had deeply touched him. It was with the widow of Robert C. Wood, late Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, and daughter of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. She had presented a petition, which he would not have read, as it presented a state of facts that ought not to be expected, viz: that a daughter of Zachary Taylor was in need of assistance. He had assured her that he did not believe there would be a vote against the bill which he now introduced, granting to Mrs. Wood a pension of fifty dollars per month, to date from death of her husband, March 28, 1809, and it was passed by a unanimous vote.

LOCAL OPTION.

Jefferson County Votes Against License.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., February 4, 1873.

Jefferson county voted yesterday on local option. The majority against license will be upwards of six hundred. The returns are not all in yet. Brookville gives six majority for license.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Killed—Body Crushed to Pieces.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, February 4, 1873.

A young man named Ed. Robrahn, a brakeman on the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad fell from the cars about one mile this side of Tiffin last night, and was killed, his body being terribly mangled. It is evident that he kept hold of one of the cars for the distance of a half mile, but became exhausted and falling under the wheels was crushed to pieces. Robrahn was about twenty-three years of age, and lived in Sandusky.

Two Farmer Boys Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. VERNON, O., February 4, 1873.

Two boys, aged twelve and fourteen years, sons of Samuel Bishop, a farmer, living about two miles south of Mt. Vernon, were both drowned while attempting to cross a creek near Bishop's residence, with a big load of wood, which they were attending to some of their farm work. At the first plunge the horses were out of their depth, capsizing the sled and drowning both boys. The horses soon swam ashore some distance down the creek. The bodies of the unfortunate lads had not been found. Both were only boys.

A Fatal Fall—Unlucky Pedestrian.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, February 4, 1873.

Jacob Neff, who some time since fell from a scaffolding and sustained serious injuries, today made his first appearance on the streets and found in an insensible condition. He is so seriously bruised inwardly that he cannot recover.

Last evening a man named Black fell and broke his arm while walking in the street. The streets here yesterday and last night were so icy that a number of our citizens narrowly escaped with broken limbs.

A Train Encounters a Snow Slide—Engineer Instantly Killed.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 4.—The express train coming east on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad this morning, when a few miles west of Lock Haven, was thrown off the track by a snow slide. The engineer, William Denny, was instantly killed, and the baggage man and a fireman injured. None of the passengers hurt.

Accident on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad—Two Persons Killed and Ten Injured.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—The passenger train No. 3 on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad was thrown from the track at 3:30 this afternoon, three miles south of Shepherdsville, Ky., caused by a broken rail. The ladies couch and sleeping car, "Crescent City," were thrown down an embankment, killing the wife and child of Lieut. Wheeler, United States army, and injuring slightly C. C. Morrow, Whippoorwill Station; Jeff. Miles, Lebanon Junction, collar bone broken; J. J. M. Wills, same place, slightly injured; Mr. Brownwell, Hopkinsville, head badly injured; W. H. Lombert, Metcalf county, Ky., ribs broken; Mr. Hall, Indianapolis, head contused and arm badly bruised; Mrs. J. B. Pugsley, Jacksonville, Ill, head severely contused; J. Ristar, Cincinnati, back and side slightly hurt; A. Stone, Springfield, Ill., head and a half per acre. The committee also agreed to the bill extending the time for the construction of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal until December 1, 1874.

The Louisville and Portland Canal.

The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing to-day to a number of prominent Western gentlemen in regard to the government assuming control of the Louisville Canal. The commissioners will report the plan submitted by Mr. Holman in the River and Harbor bill on the 13th inst., and already telegraphed.

Mail Transportation Rates.

Postmaster General Creswell, President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and Representative Twitchell appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning in reference to the proposed increase of compensation to railroads for transportation of mails.

The La Crosse Bridge.

General Weitzel has appeared before the Senate Committee of Postoffices and Post Roads, by request of its members, to sustain the report of the Board of Army Engineers upon the location of the proposed bridge at La Crosse. Representative Mitchell appeared in favor of the point where the railroads company wish to place the bridge, which is a mile from the spot selected as the best by the engineers. It is expected that the location made by the latter will be accepted by the committee.

Ordered to Duty on the Lakes.

General Weitzel has been ordered to engineering duty on the Lakes, with headquarters at Detroit, relieving General Poe, assigned to the staff of General Sherman. General Weitzel, however, will retain supervision of the Louisville and Portland Canal till it is finished.

The Postal Bill,

which the House will take up to-morrow, contains an item of half a million dollars for this purpose, but railway officials object to the basis of computation proposed by the department, and ask that instead of payment in

IRON.

Action of Iron Masters—Petition for the Creation of a Bureau of Iron Ores by the Centennial Commission.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: A letter is being extensively circulated among iron masters, owners of ore lands and private persons interested in the iron industry, and by them is being numerously signed, asking that prompt measures be at once taken toward securing for iron ores facilities for their proper collection, analysis and classification for the purpose of properly displaying at the Centennial the resources of the country. For this purpose it is insisted that the three years remaining are barely sufficient, and promptness and energy must be the characteristics of action taken in the meantime. The letter is addressed to Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission. After speaking of the superiority of the iron ores of this country over those of the world, and of the vast wealth and power that may be furnished by them, the letter goes on thus:

We therefore respectfully suggest for the consideration of the committee whether the importance of the work does not warrant the earliest action, and whether the public interests will not be best served by the establishment of a bureau and the appointment of a Commissioner, without postponing until the entire system of organization of the exposition has been completed and an ample fund subscribed by the public. To postpone until then would probably be fatal to the accomplishment of the work in time, and that, in our opinion, would be little else than a national misfortune.

We think that beyond establishing a bureau and appointing a Commissioner, with no greater authority than to receive, assort and store samples, no further immediate action on the part of the committee is essential. From the samples received, portions could be selected, bottled, labeled and retained ready for analytical examination, so soon as the committee were enabled to provide the means and direct the same to be done.

We further believe that the immediate action on the part of the committee, we have here ventured to suggest, will induce many owners of ore lands and furnace men to have their own ores analyzed, at their own expense, subject to the advice and instruction of the Commissioner.

Thus the great work may be commenced and conducted with the least loss of time, and the commission relieved of possibly more than half the expense. But, sir, presuming the commission will never be possessed of sufficient funds, is there not enough public spirit and liberality in this great nation to carry a work, so important in its results, to a successful issue, a work in which every section of the country is deeply interested?

The committee will doubtless respond favorably to this important request.

Chicago is to have letter boxes on the street cars.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, Journal*, on TUESDAY, February 11th, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. BELL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION—

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the UNITED STATES TIN PLATE COMPANY, January 29, 1874, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors of said Company: J. D. Stroube, Washington Jarvis, D W. Riggs, Henry H. Denmeier, M. V. B. Cowen, Wm. J. Davis, Ferdinand Proizman. Said Board of Directors then elected the following officers: J. D. Stroube, President and Treasurer; M. V. B. Cowen, Secretary.

Attest: J. D. STROUBS, President.
M. V. B. COWEN, Secretary. jan31,feb1,3

LIST OF LICENSES

AND TRANSFERS OF LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Granted by the County Treasurer, at February Term, 1873.

WHOLESALE.

Geist Wm. A Co., No. 58 Logan street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....$100
Heidegger & Andelfinger, No. 40 and 42 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny; transfer from G. Heidegger.....5
Boeschter A. B., corner Chestnut and Main, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Kaiser Julius, 701 Carson street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Kramer F., 34 Federal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny; transfer from Kramer & Bro.....5
Kauf Fred., Farah street, Union borough.....100
Schmidt Peter, 56 Twenty-fifth street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from F. Schmidt.....5
Stern & Bro., 14 and 16 Wood street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....300
Yeager Geo., 317 Carson street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100

TAVERNS AND EATING-HOUSES.

Ashust Peter, tavern, 25 Grant street, Second ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from O'Neil & Mc-Donald.....5
Burgdorf Chris., tavern, 192 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny; transfer from John Ahlers.....5
Beisel Chris., E. H., 66 Liberty st., Fourth ward, Allegheny; transfer from John Smith.....5
Bisbey Louis, tavern, 491 Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny; transfer from John Milner.....5
Burkhardt E. H., 299 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny; transfer from Jacob Burkhardt.....5
Campbell James, tavern, 15 East Diamond, Third ward, Allegheny; transfer from L. Kramer.....5
Cuckins Fred., tavern, 395 Ohio avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny; transfer from Jacob Schweitzer.....5
Cheatham Jos., tavern, 955 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Alfred Pierce.....5
Degle Henry, tavern, 30 Eleventh street, Birmingham; transfer from Peter Degle.....5
Diedrich John, tavern, 1,099 Carson street, Birmingham; transfer from Wendel Daub.....5
Dotzenroth Henry, tavern, 18 East avenue, Third ward, Allegheny; transfer from Peter Koramus.....5
Ewing Jas., tavern, 141 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Henry Beuler.....5
Gaffney & McCowin, tavern, 19 Sixth street, Pittsburgh; transfer from Robert Brodie.....5
Geis Gustav H., tavern, 89 Second avenue, Third ward, Allegheny; transfer from Phillip Trese.....5
Gerber Godfrey, tavern, 312 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny; transfer from Phillip Wagner.....5
Gotthold Lenas, E. H., 172 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; transfer from Caspers Gotthold.....5
Gotthelf Lenas, E. H., No. —— Second avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Hochbaugher C. H., 71 and 73 Fifth avenue,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

WE PRINT, in another column, an interesting statement concerning the action being taken by capitalists, manufacturers and others interested in the iron industries of the country, relative to the adoption of measures looking to the collection, analysis and classification of our iron ores for exhibition at the Centennial anniversary. In this matter the iron masters of our own city and State have a direct and vital interest, and we therefore take leave to commend it to their mature consideration.

THE intended resignation of Senator WILSON during the present week, in view of the approaching period for the election of his successor, seems to have considerably increased the warmth of the Massachusetts canvass. A leading Boston paper says that a careful count of the State Legislature indicates that Secretary BOUTWELL and Mr. DAWES stand nearly even in the number of their supporters, with about forty for Mr. WHITING, and the remainder undecided as to preference. None of the papers appear willing to forecast the final result. There has not been an irregular Senatorial election in Massachusetts for eighteen years. Senator WILSON having been elected in 1855 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. EVERETT.

IN AN elaborate and well considered article on the monetary situation and outlook, the *Financial Chronicle* takes decided issue with the alarmists who profess to believe that a crisis must before long occur in this country. While not ignoring the fact that expanded credits, a too rapid absorption of capital and other evils have in a measure been calculated to cause occasional uneasiness, it holds that there is nothing to lend to the belief that any of these things are threatening us with a financial revulsion, although they may properly inspire us with salutary caution. The *Chronicle* is a recognized authority on such matters, and it is to be hoped its confident and cheerful conclusions may have the effect of dispelling some of the gloomy forebodings of our chronic prognosticators of panic.

WE RECENTLY ventured some observations in rebuke of church gambling in disguised forms. We are glad to observe that they are meeting with general indorsement and approval. Referring to them, a distinguished Maryland clergyman says he is convinced that "fairs," and all such modes of obtaining money, instead of being an aid, are a positive hindrance to morality. There is little doubt that this is actually the case. Their natural tendency is to foster the spirit of gambling among the young; all of them being devices to obtain money without value received, while nothing is more demoralizing or intoxicating to youth than the acquisition of property without labor. Whoso lends his efforts to bring these practices into disrepute deserves the thanks of all right-hearted people.

REMARKING on what it terms "the wide spread and deep demoralization of the public conscience in matters pecuniary," the *Financier*, an uncompromising specie payment and free trade journal, attributes the evil to the joint operation of "protective duties," and "a depreciated, fluctuating currency." This is almost as though one should attempt to solve a mathematical problem by means of a chemical process. No. The cause does not lie there. It is, indeed, an open question whether this fascination of money, this desire for it as an instrument of power, does not increase in pretty nearly the ratio of the spread of culture and of what we call civilization, seeing that it appears to affect liberal and enlightened minds to the full as strongly as those who are classed as sordid and vulgar. How to deal with it, restrain and master it—that is another question.

WHEN the heavy-laden life of poor HORACE GREELEY was drawing toward its pathetic and tragic close, in one of his more conscious and lucid intervals he complained to an intimate and life-long friend that "the *Tribune* was going to the dogs." How keen and clear the insight of the dying philosopher was, may perhaps be inferred from the fact that, while New York is fairly seething with indignant excitement over the acquittal of the colossal criminal, TWEED, and while the public is almost universal that himself, his counsel and his friends fraudulently and criminally foisted men into the jury box pledged to resist a verdict of conviction, the *Tribune* insolently denounces the voice of the aroused public conscience as "hypocritical clamor," and demands that the "humbug" shall be stopped. That paper could hardly be guilty of a wider departure from the spirit of its founder than this. It begins to look as though its journey were already completed.

SOME time ago Senator FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill in the United States Senate relating to the administration of Indian affairs, which provided that all books, records, contracts, vouchers, orders, receipts and papers of every description that relate directly or indirectly to the payment or anticipated payment of any money or other thing of value on government account, in the office of any Indian agent or sub-agent, should be public records, and open to the inspection of any person during all reasonable business hours, making a refusal to show such records or papers a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment. It also forbade the issue of blank vouchers or orders, and provided for the public distribution of all money and goods to Indians with duplicate accounts to be sent to the Indian Commissioner. Having made some commendatory observations on the measure at the time, it is gratifying to note that it has passed both Houses of Congress without objection. It is a good law, and it is to be hoped it may be faithfully enforced; in which event it is probable there will be a good deal less Indian corruption than formerly.

WHAT WILL BEFALL THEM?

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to precise details, all intelligent people are, we believe, agreed that, by the Credit Mobilier investigation certain facts have been established very damaging to the reputation of some, at least, of the persons concerned. While in consequence of the testimony given before the committee mere suspicion has been excited regarding some of these cases, and as regards others of them the statements made admit of apologetic or defensive explanations satisfactory to their friends and insufficient in the judgment of their enemies, there are a few men implicated in a degree which seems to leave no room for vindication or hope of deliverance. They are behind the bars of stubborn facts from which it would appear that no escape is possible. However virtuous their lives may have been heretofore, however abundant their good deeds, however splendid their patriotic services, and however stainless their reputation before, they have been proved beyond doubt or cavil in this Credit Mobilier business to have acted in a manner inconsistent with integrity and honor.

The popular definition of the offense of some of them is so energetic as to be painfully shocking to persons who still feel the influence of the mere names of the offenders. Such terms used in connection with such names naturally have an effect upon many persons closely resembling that of blasphemy upon sensitively religious minds. The men thus degraded have stood so high in popular estimation, and by identifying themselves with various reforms interesting to the popular heart, they had become so intimately associated with the purest and most earnest sentiments of the country, that they had neither part nor lot in the suspicions and misgivings with which even the most charitable regard the activity of ordinary politicians. Hence when the injurious charges were brought forward among the machinery of the Presidential campaign, they were at once felt to be too improbable for serious or formal denial, and the emphatic denial which was referred to the derogatory as it seemed, to the nice deference to the sense of honor and shrinks from reproach as the opinion, which fact, it seemed, after all, charged the offensive calumniated statesmen.

This statement is trite, and we make it because it is so, because it gives expression, as we believe, to the thought of multitudes as they meditate upon the mysteries of OAKES AMES and his temptations. But these are by no means the thoughts of all our variegated population in view of the catastrophe. There are many who say that these fallen leaders have simply confirmed the old experience that human nature suppressed or violently restrained in one direction asserts its rights with the more irresistible vigor in another. Champions of extreme self-restraint and recognized as paragons of virtue by their admirers, they yet proved themselves incapable of resisting temptation in one of its commonest and meanest forms. And those who take this view of the subject, hastily draw the conclusion that their offense implies nothing less than the systematic hypocrisy of the offenders in the high pretentions and apparent elevation of conduct, in virtue of which they were supposed to be better than others.

Others, perhaps conscious of congenial infirmity, and at any rate benevolent in spirit, cheerfully call to mind the saying of GOETHE, that no man should judge another without putting himself in the other's place, and are thus enabled to deal kindly with the erring politicians. Through OAKES AMES's friendly assistivity, money was to be had, which, if not taken by them, would remain with those who already had enough, while by taking it they would not, so far as they could perceive or imagine, injure anybody. Then there was the argument of plausible justice that if capitalists received important pecuniary advantages from legislative action, the legislators might fairly claim at least some relatively insignificant share of the profit. The temptation is old and potent, and has often proved too strong for men strong in every way except the indwelling of that mysterious sense of honor which, partly a natural gift and partly an acquired faculty, is as vigilant in darkness as in the light, and never dares either to argue or to deliberate.

In estimating the probable final judgment of public opinion concerning the victims of the great scandal and its effect upon their political and social fortunes, all these classes must be taken into account. The class who look upon their offense with indulgence in recognition of the greatness and commonness of the temptation is, no doubt, numerous, a class more numerous in this than in any other country. Then it may be confidently expected that the harsh judgment of another very numerous class will be decidedly mitigated by the antagonism of partisanship. Assailed by one class of moralists as hypocrites and pretenders, mere whited sepulchers, the unhappy politicians will find defenders in the reformers with whom they have been heretofore associated in endeavors to improve the condition of society. Signs of the operation of this sort of partisanship in behalf of some of the fallen men are already manifest, and there will be nothing novel or surprising in the fact if this influence shall result not only in their complete exculpation, but in producing a reaction sufficiently powerful to reinstate them in all their pristine favor with the masses. We make no prediction on the subject, but merely direct attention to tendencies in the direction of breadth of view, expansive liberality, and all forgiving charity which have heretofore characterized and are coming ever more to characterize American public opinion where moral questions are involved. These tendencies are evidently connected in one or another way with the extent of the country and with the exceedingly motley constitution of its population.

THE LIBEL LAWS AND INDISCRIMINATE ABUSE OF LEGISLATORS

One of our Pennsylvania exchanges, commenting on the recent debate in the Legislature on the unjust and indiscriminate abuse of legislators as a body indulged in by sundry members of the Constitutional Convention and citing the remark of Mr. MITCHELL, of Tioga, that the charges made were general and not specific, says in substance: "Our pens are blunted; we *can* make nothing but generes charges. If we say Mr. X. received $5,000 for his vote on a certain occasion, we are not permitted to prove the truth of the assertion in the courts. By general charges we cast suspicion on the good men. Let the good men modify the libel law, and we will be specific and individual in our charges."

This, to any one who has read the provision in our State Constitution on libel, is simply ridiculous; and yet, as it represents a very current sentiment, it becomes necessary to expose its fallacy. The allegation that, if a member of the Legislature is corrupt, and can be proven to be so, the press cannot expose him specifically, because the courts will not permit the truth to be given in evidence on a trial for libel, is simply not true. The Constitution expressly provides that in all such cases the truth *may* be given in evidence; and not only in *such* cases, but in *all* cases "where the matter published is proper for public information."

To show how fallacious is the general view of our libel law, as given above, we quote the provision on the subject as it stands to-day, and has stood for a generation, in our own State Constitution:

"The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, *or when the matter published is proper for public information*, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the Courts, as in other cases."

Here, the reader will see, express provision is made for protecting the freedom of the press in examining the proceedings of the Legislature, "and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof," and none ever has been made. It is also further provided that in suits for libel growing out of any publication "investigating the official conduct of officers," (and members of the Legislature are "officers,") or discussing the acts of "men in public capacity," (and legislators are "men in public capacity"), "the truth thereof may be given in evidence." How, then, can any one be so ignorant of constitutional law as to affirm that a newspaper charging Mr. X. with taking a bribe, cannot, if prosecuted for libel, give the truth in evidence? It is not possible by any collocation of words, to protect the press in such prosecutions, in a stronger, or securer, or better way than is done in this provision of our Constitution.

But the Constitution does not stop there, for it goes on to provide that in any prosecution for libel, "where the matter published was proper for public information," the party prosecuted "may give the truth in evidence," What further is needed? Does not this cover every desirable case? Does any editor with a proper respect for himself and his readers want to be protected in publishing what is *not* proper for public information? If there is such an one let him clamor for a change in the law of libel; but so long as editors of newspapers confine themselves to the publication of what is "proper for public information," the Constitution abundantly protects them in the right to give the truth in evidence in any prosecution against them.

No newspaper in Pennsylvania need hesitate for one moment about publishing all it knows or can prove against any member of the Legislature, or persons in office, or men in public capacity. If any such man is corrupt, has taken a bribe, or has been guilty of any wrong act, and the fact can be proven, the courts will protect the editor in making public the accusation. DAVY CROCKETT's maxim, "always be sure you are right, then go ahead," applies here admirably, as in every other case. All that any editor need be sure of, in such instances, is to know the truth of what he asserts, and be assured of his capacity to prove it. He may then be sure he is right and go ahead without fear of consequences. And if he is *not* prepared to prove his accusations, why should he make them, or why should he complain that he is not permitted to make them? The only protection a public man has against being publicly arraigned as a criminal is his innocence; and the protection a newspaper has against prosecution for libel brought by men in public capacity is its ability to prove what it says.

Mr. MITCHELL was right in complaining against general and indiscriminate charges of corruption. Let us have specific charges, where the proof is ready; and if the proof is not ready, the charges should not be made at all; no one can fairly contend for the right of making allegations incapable of proof. Our idea of the freedom of the press is precisely that contained in the constitutional clause we have quoted—to examine freely the proceedings of the Legislature and other branches of government; to investigate the official conduct of public officers and men in public capacity; and, generally, in all other matters, to confine what is published to what is proper for public information. There is a very wide latitude of discussion in the boundaries thus marked out; and no suit for libel will ever be successfully prosecuted against any one who keeps within its ample and wholesome bounds.

We do not say, be it understood, that if an editor is convinced that corruption exists in the Legislature or anywhere else, and yet cannot prove it specifically, he should be deterred from making a general charge to that effect, nor that he should be restrained, in discussing public men and measures, to what he can specifically prove. Corruption is to be denounced wherever we believe it to exist, yet not in such a way as to confound the innocent with the guilty. We know how difficult it is to prove specific cases of such guilt, and that generally when, as is generally the case, the pale exerted to the utmost to prevent none the less of proof; and yet it is to denounce it, the duty of the press as far as possible corruption and expose it that because we believe it does not follow body of a hundred to be twenty men in a nounce the whole body as we should defile our caveat, not against the fact; and we discussion of corruption in a general way, where to be specific is impossible, but against an indiscriminate classification of the good with the bad.

The more especial object of this article, however, is to expose the pretense that our libel laws prevent the press from making specific charges against public men by preventing the defendants in libel suits for publishing such charges, from giving the truth in evidence. They do no such thing. On the contrary, the press is amply protected in making such charges if it can prove them. Our libel laws may need revision; but there is no need for either misrepresenting or misunderstanding them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Does vaccination vaccinate? Dr. Green, the Boston City Physician, has had already thirty-six cases of persons who had the small pox the second time, and five or six persons that had taken it for the third time.

Surely California is the land of the golden fleece. The approximate value of the wool, wheat and gold produced in that State last year was $62,500,000.

Scarlet fever is alarmingly prevalent in Brooklyn, and is extending its ravages to adults as well as children.

State Superintendent Fallows, of Wisconsin, reports that one-third of the children of school age (between 5 and 21) in that State, did not attend school during the year 1872. And yet there are people who oppose compulsory education.

The contumacious witness, Stewart, is confined in the old studio of Vinnie Ream. This will perhaps, in course of time, make him more plastic.

Of the thirteen furnaces and foundries at Peekskill, New York, two are not running, and nearly one thousand workmen are thus thrown out of employment for the winter. It will cost $50,000 to start one of them, on account of some irregularities.

A sapient jury in Chicago have found a woman guilty of "involuntary manslaughter." Here is a new offense, unless it means that she slaughtered a man against his will.

One hundred and thirty-nine thousand of the 164,000 Massachusetts veterans who are entitled to soldiers' diplomas from the State have not yet applied for them.

Kentucky distilleries consume 6,366 bushels of grain daily, and turn out 25,984 gallons of spirits.

The African giraffes are said to be dying off with a disease of the throat. Just imagine how you would feel with six linear feet of sore throat, and how you would want to die.

Dummies, carrying a common compact engine, and seating thirty passengers—one-third more than our horse cars—run the whole length of the principal business street of Louisville, Ky., without obstruction, and without becoming nuisances.

The New York Constitutional Commission has adopted an amendment, making a false return by a canvasser at an election "Treason against the State."

"You are appointed a member of the Constitutional Convention sitting here—John A. Dix," is the full text of the communication notifying Joseph B. Hall; New York, of said appointment. This equals in brevity the famous order, "If any man hauls," &c.

According to recent news, "an official c[ensus] will provide the [fact] that there are [more] people in Japan, in March.

A New York undertaker proposes to issue a humorous paper to be called *The Monument*, the staple of which is to be a column of comic epitaphs parodied from genuine ones that appear on tombstones.

A Western ice merchant says that for thirty years he has been cutting ice from the same pond; that at the first cutting the ice was but six inches thick; that it had gradually grown thicker each succeeding winter, and there was recently on the pond nearly a foot and a half of solid block ice.

Seth Green insists that fishes are deaf, and says that "calling fish with a bell and by pet names is a humbug, and is known to be so by all who practice it, if they are not really stupid."

Men with glass eyes have had an uncomfortable time recently in Massachusetts. The description of a Boston thief, having a glass eye, was advertised, and resulted in the arrest of half a dozen innocent men in various parts of the State, whose appearance in that particular agreed with the description of the thief.

Texas papers boast of the great immigration into their State from the rest of the South, but the Montgomery, Alabama, *Journal*, asserts that it is assured by trustworthy persons, who know of what they speak, that there are not less than 10,000 men in Texas, who would be willing to work as day laborers on the farms of that State if they could return.

Far-seeing Kentuckians are taking measures to educate the colored people of the State, and a bill to establish separate schools for them and raise money therefor, is about to be presented in the Legislature.

The cultivation of oranges in California is extending. Hitherto the supply has mainly come from Los Angelos; now they come in liberally from several other counties, and are produced even north of 39 degrees without difficulty.

PERSONAL.

Jubilee Gilmore is at home in Boston, after a visit to Washington to consult with the heads of the army and navy departments in relation to taking the position of bandmaster general of the two branches of the service, and the formation of a great national band of sixty-five pieces in Washington. The project has not been definitely decided upon, but it is believed that it will be carried out.

Ah King, of San Francisco, had an aching void in his household where the time-piece ought to be, and stole a clock. There was no procrastination in arresting him, and he will have ample time to repent him of his sins.

There is a Miss Fay, a missionary, traveling in the West, who can take care of herself under all circumstances. The other day, while passing along a very narrow sidewalk in Chicago, she saw before her a great lout of a fellow who had "made a back" for "leap-frog," and not wishing to step into the muddy street she made a short run and took the leap in regular Fay style, landing some distance beyond the human obstruction. This done she moved away as gracefully as a fay, amid the applause of the spectators.

Edwin C. Bailey, formerly of the Boston *Herald*, has purchased the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*, one of the oldest Democratic papers in New England. Justin Andrews, who was copartner with Mr. Bailey in the publication of the Boston *Herald*, has just sold out his interest to the other partners and retired. It is thought the twain are to hitch horses again and take a hand in trying to run the New Hampshire Democracy.

The Hon. James L. Orr, Minister to Russia, will sail for Europe to-day in the steamship Cuba.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* relates the following of the present Governor of Illinois: "No sooner did Gen. John L. Beveridge return from the war, in which he was a gallant cavalry officer, than he was nominated for Sheriff of this county, and elected. Before his term as Sheriff had expired, he was elected State Senator. Before his office of Senator expired, he was nominated and elected Congressman for the State at large, to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Logan's resignation. Last fall, before his term of Congressman had expired, he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor, which position he entered upon two weeks ago; and now, Governor Oglesby having resigned, Gen. Beveridge becomes Governor of the State. Verily, he is one of the luckiest men, politically, in the United States."

Senator Brownlow has written to a Tennessee editor that he has no idea of resigning his seat, because he believes himself capable of doing his State as much service as anybody whom the present Legislature would elect, and more than any one of the several small politicians and county court lawyers who aspire to be Senator from Tennessee.

A negro lawyer, Mr. John F. Quarles, has been admitted to practice at Atlanta, Ga.—the first in that State. Mr. Quarles is a graduate of Westminster University at New Wilmington in this State.

Mr. Campbell, United States Commissioner running the boundary line between the United States and British Possessions, is now in Washington. The commission, during the past season, started from Pembina, on the Red River, to the lake of the Woods, and after surveying about eighty miles, were obliged to suspend further operation on account of the approach of winter. The boundary line is about eight hundred miles. The country over which the commission passed is represented as level, and the soil adapted to agriculture.

The Aldine.

The February *Aldine* is as good as ever. The beauties of illustration find their best example in this magazine, breaking out all through its broad and smooth pages. Among the engravings of this number are several Virginia landscapes by J. D. Woodward, a snowballing sketch by C. G. Brown; a colony of summer scene from Rouget, and others of equal merit. The literary character of this magazine is maintained equally with its artistic excellence, this issue presenting an amount of good reading sufficient to satisfy any one, including poems by Mr. Stoddard, the editor, and John Sydney, and articles by Hiram Rich, C. D. Shanly, Senor Castelar and others.

CHURCH'S *Musical Visitor* for February is out, and is by all odds the best and handsomest number yet issued. It contains nine pages of very good music, including one of Chopin's waltzes. There are a number of interesting articles, prominent among which is "How not to play the piano." John Church & Co., Cincinnati, are the publishers.

STATE NEWS.

The bonds, mortgages, etc., stolen from the banking house of S. Clarkson & Co., in Lancaster, on January 15th, were found on Sunday morning under the stairway leading to the basement of St. Paul's Reformed church, in the city of Reading. They amount to over $100,000.

Joseph F. Nessley, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, got very drunk, about a week ago, laid down in the open air and when found was so badly frozen that it is thought he will die.

Forest county does a large business in lumber. At Lacytown, on Tionesta creek, there are thirteen million feet of lumber piled so as to be rafted at the spring flood, and there are about two million feet in the back country ready to be hauled down to the creek if the roads keep good. The lumber is piled for half a mile up Coon creek, and for a quarter of a mile along the Tionesta, making a continuous pile three-quarters of a mile long, and twenty feet high.

The Lancaster *Express* says Col. Philip Gossler, a prominent citizen of Columbiana, went to St. Georges, State of Delaware, to see a dying sister, on Wednesday last. He was so much affected at her death that he took suddenly ill, and died on Saturday evening last. We have not heard the particulars of his death. He had been in declining health for a few years. He was about fifty-six years of age.

There are but a few cases of small-pox in Wilkesbarre. The disease seems to be abating throughout all that region.

A corn-doctor gave a Luzerne county hotel keeper this perscription: "Wach yure foot and wen wipt Dry Crape the Korn a Round the tope intell yu sea propper. Then apley amony an watter mixt haf onz spirts amony and sam as wattur and Put in The marke uv the Pinn."

A female wolf was shot near Newport, Dauphin county, on Friday. Afterward seven of her young were found concealed in a ledge of rocks.

Northumberland, with two thousand inhabitants, has seventy persons over sixty years of age, thirty over seventy, ten over eighty and two over ninety.

Colonel John Roberts, one of the oldest citizens of Harrisburg, died on Saturday night last, at his residence, in that city, aged about eighty-six years. Mr. Roberts was a soldier of the war of 1812, for a long time practiced as an attorney at the Dauphin county bar, and was for many years City Surveyor.

Lebanon has a regularly org[anized] Party, who sally forth [at] nasket, surprise [and] dispensing [refreshments] of most tangible kind. [A] oyster, thirty-five years of age, an[nounced] and a mastodon by profession, living with his brother-in-law, committed suicide on Saturday [morning] by cutting his throat with a razor. No [reason] is given why he should have taken [away] his life.

Charles Jones, the most successful hunter in McKean county, if not in the whole State, will give over the destruction of deer and turn his attention to the propagation of the species, having taken the contract to stock the Blooming Grove Park with that much esteemed game.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the death of twenty persons, eight men and twelve women, who had had lived to or beyond the advanced age of ninety years, to wit: Joseph D. Fedrick, aged 90; Samuel Lippincott, 80; Matthias Slemmer, 80; Bridget Breen, 81; William H. Griffiths, 81; Johanna Mahoney, 82; Mary Ann Hall, 83; Eliza Johnson, 83; Henry Beagle, 84; Mary Jacobs, 85; Martha D. Jones, 85; Joseph Scharbach, 88; Hannah Bonn, 85; Priscilla Dilks, 86; Mary M. Clark, 87; Jacob Coleman, 89; Charles Rusk, 92; Abigail Tumbleston, 95; Susanna Malin 96, and Sarah Wilkinson, 103.

The Johnstown *Voice* says: An old lady, named Betsy Gibson, living about five miles east of Altoona, met with a mysterious death on Friday, January 31. For a number of years she has been living by herself, in a small house, near Bell's furnace. Her husband died many years since, and she lived by raising and selling marketables of different kinds. A son-in-law of a man by the name of Phagar Delancy, on the morning indicated, found her lying upon the floor, her body in a crisp, and her clothing entirely consumed, save a woolen hood which she wore, and which was on fire when the man found her. Delancy was a brother of deceased. The most singular thing about the occurrence is that not an article in the house was disturbed. The floor was not even scorched. Some of the neighbors suspect foul play, while others believe that she had a paralytic stroke, and falling on the stove, took fire. The latter seems the most probable, as she was destitute, and there would seem to be no inducement for murder.

The bursting of a water main in the street, in front of the Altoona postoffice, on Sunday, caused considerable damage. The Nicolson pavement was torn up, a restaurant under the postoffice flooded, and other property in the neighborhood injured.

Meadville is on the verge of another coal famine.

The new brass works about a mile from Bethlehem on the Salisbury road, will be taken possession of by the Shive Governor Works Company, of Philadelphia.

A Lebanon physician advises parents not to send their children to school where teachers punish them by boxing their ears, alleging that the concussion is detrimental to the development of a healthful brain.

OHIO NEWS.

A bill to abolish capital punishment is before the Legislature.

A subscriber of the Columbus *Journal* "withdrew his patronage" because the editor treated their recent small earthquake with levity.

There were 5,000 paupers in the infirmaries of the State last year.

It is stated that notwithstanding the long-continued and extremely cold weather, in some of the densely timbered regions in Henry and Jackson townships, Wood county, the earth is not frozen in the slightest degree. This is accounted for by the fact that during the early part of the winter the ground was well covered with snow, and every fall of snow since has added to the density of the covering, thus affording a certain protection against the cold.

The Findlay *Jeffersonian* speaks of complaint among owners of swarms to the effect that many bees have frozen to death during the cold weather of the present winter, and says: "We should not be surprised if two-thirds of the swarms in the country should perish.

During the recent cold weather two sons of Isaac Britson, living in Van Wert county had their hands and ears so badly frozen as to cause the latter to slough off.

The Wauseon *Republican* says: Mrs. Blaine, of Amboy township, died recently at the advanced age of 104 years. She had resided in Fulton county about twenty years, having removed from Lucas county, where she had resided about eighteen years.

Cincinnati never has had an abiding faith in her detective force, and the recent developments do not tend to render it any stronger. The *Gazette* says sadly: "We do not recollect the time in this city when the so-called detectives have not been believed to be silent partners of the thieves."

Captain Dickinson P. Thruston, a thorough gentleman and gallant soldier, died in Dayton on Saturday last, aged thirty-five years. During the late war he served with distinction in the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, and on the staff of Maj. Gens. Schenck and R. W. Johnson.

A bill has passed the Assembly, requiring County Commissioners to organize with a president and secretary, and keep a complete record of their proceedings to be open to the public.

A valuable young horse fell dead in the street at Ashland, the other day, from heart disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Ward, of Lotty township, Paulding county, have been adjudged insane and sent to an asylum.

Mr. R. M. Winbigler, of Jeromeville, Ashland county, had a narrow escape from drowning on Wednesday. He was engaged in repairing the dam to his flour mill, and whilst pushing a loaded wheelbarrow across the frozen pond, suddenly broke through, and went to the bottom, a distance of about twelve feet. As he came up, he seized hold of the wheelbarrow which was yet on the surface of the water, and while struggling with it went to the bottom again. On coming up the second time, with the assistance of the wheelbarrow, he succeeded in getting hold of the ice with his hands sufficiently to raise himself out of the water and eventually to get on dry land. Mr. Winbigler managed to get home, but has been confined to his bed ever since.

The new Homœopathic Hospital in Cleveland was formally opened last evening.

Several citizens of Bellefontaine are about organizing a company to manufacture a new kind of buggy wheel.

Several days ago, a citizen of Circleville, while attempting to kill a rat, was severely bitten on the thumb of his right hand, his ratship tenaciously clinging to his thumb until choked to death by the other hand. The wound has become serious, and the gentleman is now under the treatment of physicians.

A colored preacher named Goodler, his family and son-in-law named Hawkins, have been arrested at Xenia for the larceny of large amounts of dry goods from merchants in the city. Some of the goods were found concealed in Goodler's possession.

Vermont claims the champion dead beat. He is a railroad stockholder, and wanted to attend the stockholders' meeting at St. Albans. Of course the railroad passed him, and as he was obliged to stay over night, he slept in an arm chair at the hotel. Six cents worth of crackers furnished him with supper and breakfast.

Rinderpest has made its appearance in Japan, having been imported from China to Nagasaki and Kobe through the negligence of the authorities.

The True Basis of Success.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a while, but the sober second thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator," a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease conquering march. At this season the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

Never changes the hair to a ridiculous red or pink color, but will suit all shades of color and complexion.

It will not stain the Hands, Scalp or Clothing. Contains no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but is

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERFUME.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal; it makes the hair rich in appearance, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and humor of the scalp, and stops the hair from falling out; allays itching of the scalp; renders the baldest hair soft and lustrous, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,

81 Market street, corner Diamond.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 19 Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.

JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.

D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hansen, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ealig, Solicitor.

When Dumb Animals

Cry out their gladness—when cripples take up their beds and walk—when Rheumatism is banished—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful CENTAUR LINIMENT. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH

Made in any Part of the World

FOR

FAMILY USE.

PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.

HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,

1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET,

That Large and Commodious

DWELLING HOUSE AND AMPLE GROUNDS,

SIXTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,

KNOWN AS

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.

L. PETERSON, Jr.,

187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or

HERRON & BATES,

Real Estate Agents,

Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood street.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS,

INSURANCE STOCK,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above.

FOR RENT,

STORES—No. 58 and 60 Market street.

BASEMENT—No. 60 Fourth avenue.

STORE—77 Third avenue.

DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue.

OFFICES—Second Story 60 Market street.

OFFICE—Second Story, 79 Third avenue.

BASEMENT—On Market street and Third avenue.

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM,

No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

A Rare Chance for Hotel-Keepers.

FOR SALE,

FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF FIVE YEARS

Of an established Hotel in this city, doing a good business. To a man with MONEY this is an excellent opening. Possession April 1st next. Apply to

WALTER F. AUSTIN, Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 Fifth avenue.

H. H. McCORMICK. JOHN S. ROBB....CHRIS. SNIVELY.

McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

W. C. FRIEND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—No. 61 GRANT STREET.

REMOVAL—

GEORGE T. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Has Removed to No. 67 GRANT STREET

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell AND Co's

Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasaua Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.

IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.

NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTERNS.

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.

BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Eureka Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1872.

1. Capital Stock		$ 125,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		300,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
United States 5-20's	$90,000 00	
Premium on same, at 13¾ per Cent.	8,100 00	
Discounted and Premium Notes	83,594 37	
Cash in Banks	16,292 43	
Mortgage—first and only	5,000 00	
Book Accounts, for Premiums	5,397 23	
	$	178,481 03
3. Premiums Rec'd in 1872	$83,216 60	
4. Interest Received in 1872	9,699 11	
	$	72,915 71
5. PAID IN 1872—		
Net Losses	$37,007 54	
Returned Premiums, Reinsurance, Telegraphing and Fire Marshal	13,985 86	
Dividends	12,500 00	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	5,763 49	
Taxes and Stamps	2,154 21	
	$	71,407 50
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1872		$1,870,075 00
7. Amount of Deits and Liabilities, December 31,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

U. S. 5 Per Cent.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE SYNDICATE,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 4, 1873.

The market is quiet for borrowers, and funds are in better supply than for some time past; the brokers are even astonishing themselves and their clients by occasionally asking for good paper; but these cases are rare.

—The temper of the community is somewhat aroused by the activity of the new government five per cent. loan, subscriptions to which opened to-day. Between three and four hundred thousand are reported as taken to-day in this city, and large amounts await only the action of Boards of Directors before being sent in for exchange. The indications are that allotments of the subscriptions will have to be made, as the amount asked for will far exceed the $300,000,000 limit.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—By the monthly report of the public debt for January we learn that the debt was increased during the month $423,245 13. The total principal of the debt outstanding is $2,253,494,782 04, on which there is due and unpaid of interest $27,447,886 65, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,280,942,669 69. There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin, $69,342,604 38; of currency, $7,967,454 01; and special deposits, for redemption of $2,300,245,620 00. There was also in the Treasury, with which to pay accruing interest, bought temporarily by transporting the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $5 15 to $5 25; prime do $5 00 to $5 10; prime Western $4 90; fair do $4 80 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep offering is heavy. The market rules dull and quiet, with but little stock changing hands. Buyers are not disposed to pay much for stock selling on which to base quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—There is but little change to note in prices the past week. The market is steady, and remains firm. Manufactured iron is without change.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace	$28 00 to $30 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace	25 00 to 26 00
American No. 1, f. or mill, at furnace	30 00 to 32 00
American No. 2, f. or mill, at furnace	28 00 to 30 00
Scotch pig, charges bot. for shipment	29 00 to 30 00
Old rails, D. H. S. or better	48 00 to 49 00
Old rails, D. H. S. on dock	47 00 to 48 00
Old rails, D. H. S. on dock, for shipment	46 00 to 47 00
Old rails, D. H. S. on dock, for shipment, gold	46 00 to 47 00
No. 1, wrought scrap (for shipment here)	40 00 to 42 00
No. 1, wrought scrap (for shipment here), gold	40 00 to 42 00
American refined bar (mill prices), currency	4 90c
American common bar (mill prices), currency	4 20 to 4 30
American refined, at mill, guaranteed	4 20 to 4 30
English rails, cos., ship N. Y., gold	72 00 to 74 00

North American.

Farmers' Hay and Straw Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—During the past week 964 loads of hay and 56 of straw were weighed and sold at the following prices:

Prime timothy	$2 90 to 3 00
Mixed timothy	2 80 to 2 90
Straw	1 40 to 1 50

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 3.—During the week ending to-day 2,176 head; total supply for the week 5,809 head; market dull at no decline and a heavy run of common stock; same date 1873 receipts, 1,630 to 1,770 for the week; 3,000 to 3,200 head; 37 Indiana steers, 1,305 to 1,310 lbs., at $4 90@5 00; 37 Indiana steers, 1,305 to 1,310 lbs., at $4 90@5 00; 19 Ohio steers, 1,112 lbs., at $5 00@5 10; 20 Texas steers, 1,000 lbs., at $4 50@4 60; 1,700 head; 1,000 head; 1,000 head; 1,000

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Colliery Proprietors Threatened with Assassination.

LONDON, February 4.—The proprietors of several collieries in the South of Wales, who announce their intention to import Chinamen from California to take the places of the men on the strike, have received anonymous letters threatening assassination.

Robert Bowles, of Bowles Bros., Indicted.

LONDON, February 4.—A true bill has been found in the Criminal Court against Robert Bowles, charging him with misdemeanor in connection with certain securities deposited in the Barnsley banking house of Bowles Bros. & Co. His trial is expected to take place at an early day.

One Hundred Persons Frozen to Death.

LONDON, February 4.—The weather for the past three days has been intensely cold. One hundred persons were frozen to death in that time.

Earthquake in the Island of Samos.

ATHENS, February 3.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Samos, causing great destruction of property and loss of life.

Another Earthquake—Two Hundred Lives Lost.

CALCUTTA, February 4.—The town called Lehree, in the territory of Scinde, is nearly in ruins, in consequence of a terrible earthquake. The calamity came with such suddenness that escape was impossible. On the first alarm the inhabitants rushed from their houses and into the streets, where many were killed by falling buildings. Upwards of five hundred persons are supposed to have perished. The earthquake was felt for many miles around. The inhabitants of Lehree, after the first convulsion was over, fled with their goods to the mountains.

In Time of Peace Preparing for War.

BERLIN, February 4.—Bismarck has submitted a proposition to the German Federal Council for an appropriation of forty-five million thalers for the erection and improvement of fortifications at Cologne, Koenigsberg, Willhelmshaven, Kiel and Posen.

High Price of Coal in London.

LONDON, February 4.—There has been another rise in the price of coal, which this morning sold at forty-eight shillings per ton, and during the day advanced to fifty-three shillings. Many furnaces and mills have been compelled to suspend work. The excessive cold of the past few days is abating.

The Carlist Insurrection in Spain—Disposition of the Forces.

PARIS, February 4.—A week's mails are now due from Spain. The *Union* newspaper says the Carlist lines extend through the northern provinces of Spain from Cape Creux to Coruna. Don Alphonso commands the insurgents in Catalonia, Valencia, Galicia and Castile, has entered Aragon. Ollo commands in Navarre. Rodas is at the head of the right wing of the insurgents in the Asturias, in marching on Leon and Castile. Santurgui leads the centre of the forces in Guipuzcoa. The *Union* represents the Carlist cause as flourishing in numbers, arms and resources.

Market News.

LONDON, February 4.—The steamship Idaho has arrived at Liverpool. The steamships City of Brussels and Silesia have arrived out, and the Denmark has arrived here.

BREMEN, February 4.—The steamship Ville de Paris has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 4, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 3-16@93 5-16; and for account 93 5-16@93 7-16. Bonds of '67, 94; '70-'72 92½; new 5s 91½. Erie Railway 54¾. Tallow 40s. Refined petroleum 19½@19¾d. Linseed oil 32s. Turpentine 27s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, New Orleans 7¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales of American 5,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, delivered this month, 7¾d; shipped from the same ports, deliverable February and March, at 7¾d; shipped from Mobile or California white wheat average 12s 2d@12s 4d; club 12s 8d@13s 3d; red spring 11s 6d@12s 4d. Flour 26s 6d. Corn 27s 6. Lard 57s 6d. Pork 72s 6d. Cheese, Cumberland middles 52s; short rib middles 57s 6d. The receipts of wheat for three days of this week were 72,000 quarters, of which 4,000 were American. The receipts of corn for the time amount to 3,000 quarters, all of which were American. Sugar and fabrics at Manchester dull and not quotably higher.

ANTWERP, February 4.—Refined petroleum 44¾ francs.

DEATH BY STEAM.

Boiler Explosion at Coushohockon, Pa.—Eleven Persons Killed and Many Wounded—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Special dispatches report that eight persons were killed and thirteen wounded, more or less dangerously, by a boiler explosion at Conshohocton, three miles, from Norristown and fifteen miles from Philadelphia, in the foundry and rolling mills of John Wood & Brothers, yesterday afternoon at about a quarter past four o'clock. The foundry constantly employs about five hundred men, and the mills cover an area of eight acres, and are the largest in that section. The boiler had been examined on Saturday and implicit confidence had been reposed in its reliability. Just before the fatal crash occurred, a man had examined the boiler and found the valve perfectly loose, there being no pressure of water on at the time. Six were killed outright, three of them being boys. The latter were employed in the print works, which were distant some two hundred feet from the place of the explosion. They were standing at the door of the works when the boiler burst. The names of the killed are: Wm. Hummel, Jr., W. H. Carroll, Wm. Kelly and Wm. Barrett. The last two named died shortly after the explosion. The names of the three boys have not been ascertained, as they were literally cut in two. It is feared that many of the wounded will die. The day workmen had left the mills at the usual time of the explosion, and the night workmen were on their way to the foundry. There is a scene of chaotic confusion presented at the mill, half of which is left in ruins.

LATER—James Satterlie and Wm. Kelly died this afternoon, making eleven deaths in all. Robert Geary was reported to be dying this evening. An inquest on the bodies was held to-day. The verdict of the jury is that "deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of a boiler in the rolling mill of Wood & Bro.; and in the opinion of the jury, said boiler had, by long and continued use, become in certain parts inadequate to carry the required pressure of eighty pounds of steam.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Formation of a New Pipe Line Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, Pa., February 4, 1873.

The producers of this and the Petrolia district have just organized a new company to pipe oil, under the name of the "Ocean Pipe Company." It is designed that the stock, which is fixed at $200,000 in shares of $100, shall be held only by producers, and two-thirds of it has already been taken up by them. The incorporators are the most prominent producers of the lower districts—viz.: Hutchinson, Jr. & Co., Phillips, Peter, Hutchinson, Jr., N. McKinney, G. H. Nesbitt and W. J. Hulings. So soon as all the stock is taken, ample tankage will be erected at the mouth of Bear creek, and pipes laid out as far as Karns City and Fairview. Dissatisfaction with existing lines, who it is alleged are incompetent to pipe and tank any considerable part of the production, and also are believed to be in league with combinations of speculators, has caused the formation of this company. The incorporators are all practical men, largely in the region, several of them understanding the piping of oil, and there is every reason to believe that the company will soon command the largest share of the business.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1873.

MORE FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

It is stated that the examination of the accounts of the Comptroller's office and different city banks, which has been in progress for some time, will show that the frauds of the Board of Audit will amount to nearly ten millions of dollars. It is believed the evidence will enable the authorities to bring to account many politicians implicated. Additional frauds are reported to have been discovered in the Department of Public Works.

ROSENZWEIG AGAIN.

The new trial for Rosenzweig, the abortionist, is fixed for Friday next.

JURORS UNDULY INFLUENCED.

District Attorney Phelps states that he has affidavits in his possession alleging that five of the jurors in the Tweed case were approached and allowed themselves to be approached during the trial. It is further charged that the action of these jurors was governed in consequence, and that when further proof on the subject is obtained action will be taken by the District Attorney. The counsel for the prosecution say that they were powerless to prevent bad men from getting on the jury, because under the new jury law they had only three challenges in a case for misdemeanor, and Tweed's. A new jury bill is soon to be presented to the Legislature for consideration.

FIRES.

The Globe Rolling Mill at Cincinnati Destroyed—Loss $70,000.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—The buildings of the Globe rolling mill, on Front street, adjoining the gas works, was entirely consumed by the fire at seven o'clock this evening. It was the property of the Globe Rolling Mill Company, of which Lewis Worthington is President, and manufactured bar, boiler sheet iron and wire. Loss estimated at $70,000 altogether; insurance $20,000 in one Milwaukee company and several Cincinnati companies. Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the firemen as holders of the gas company adjacent would explode, but they escaped. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove among shavings in the pattern room.

Railroad Bridge Damaged by Ice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, February 4, 1873.

The accumulation of ice in Mad river on Monday night crushed out several bents on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad bridge just west of the city, thereby weakening the bridge so that it was not deemed safe to run trains over them during the night, and passengers and baggage were transferred from one side of the river to the other. The bridge was all right this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and the running of trains was not delayed.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

Third Annual Report of the Superintendent.

AN IMPORTANT EXHIBIT.

Interesting Statistics—Receipts and Expenditures—Operations of the Barrel Factory—Improvements During the Year—What Is Needed for the Future, etc., etc.

The following report of H. Cordier, Esq., the able Superintendent of the County Workhouse, was submitted at a meeting of the Board of Managers, yesterday, and accepted. It will be read with interest by every tax-payer in the county:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE, CLAREMONT, December 31, 1872.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit to your honorable Board my third annual report as Superintendent of this institution, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1872:

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

In confinement December 31, 1871	241
Received during the year—	
Males	1,556
Females	297—1,853
Total for the year	2,094
Discharged on expiration of sentence	1,663
Discharged by commutation law	29
Discharged by order of Court	15
Pardoned by Governor	6
Removed to asylum	2
Died	3
Escaped	4
Total discharged during the year	1,722
Leaving in confinement, December 31, 1872	372

Of whom there are three hundred and twenty-three (323) males and forty-nine (49) females, showing an increase of one hundred and thirty-one (131) prisoners.

The highest number of prisoners during the year at one time was three hundred and seventy-two in the month of December, and the lowest two hundred and thirty-nine in the month of January.

The monthly average for the year has been three hundred and five, to wit: two hundred and fifty males and fifty-five females.

The aggregate of sentences of prisoners committed during the year was three hundred and forty-one years, two months and fifteen days, and the average imprisonment sixty-seven days; or in other words, out of a total of eighteen hundred and fifty-three committals fourteen hundred and twelve were for terms of from twenty to sixty days, three hundred and seventy-six for terms ranging between three and six months, and sixty-five were sent for longer periods, but in two solitary cases only exceeding two years.

Of the eighteen hundred and fifty-three prisoners received during the year, the city of Pittsburgh furnished eleven hundred and forty-seven, the city of Allegheny four hundred and twenty-eight, and the county of Allegheny, exclusive of the two cities, two hundred and seventy-six, and Fayette county two.

For further information in regard to the statistics of the prisoners of the institution, I refer to the various tables annexed to this report.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

The year just closed has been an important epoch in the history of this institution. It has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the class of prisoners confined, unskilled in mechanical pursuits, need not be a constant burden to the tax payers, but may be transformed into actual producers, and thus become their own supporters and a source of income to the county.

As the Work-house, up to the end of January, had no shop-buildings whatever, there was scarcely any scope or opportunity for the employment of the prisoners in any kind of productive labor. It is true, there were a few shoemakers, but their cases are as a means of saving money, by improving the grounds and assisting in the erection of buildings, but of course, could not be looked upon as any support of the institution. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that I am able to report the receipts in cash earnings of the Workhouse, during the past year, which in its several departments of labor were as follows:

From the barrel factory	$30,388 76
From the stone yard	10,719 09
From the laundry	4,284 22
From the sale of hogs, old barrels, coal and MSS	1,653 56
Total earnings	$41,495 36

The total for current expenditures, which phrase includes boarding, clothing and guarding prisoners, fuel and lights, medicines, ordinary repairs, &c., during the same time have been | 47,663 35

Leaving a deficiency of | $ 6,167 91

In this connection I beg leave to refer to another point. While no credit is claimed for unavailable, though necessary and valuable labor performed by prisoners, such as washing, cooking, cleaning, sewing, mending, &c., or even for ordinary repairs made by them, the labor account should be credited, as credited with the work done by the inmates in making new and permanent improvements in and around the Workhouse. The barrel-shed, with a capacity of holding six thousand barrels, has been erected and finished exclusively by prisoners. They have also excavated two cellars, a cistern and the foundations for the new buildings, commenced during the past season, and have built a large and substantial piggery. The amounts thus earned from legitimately a part of our labor, and according to careful estimates, sum up as follows:

Carpenter work	$680 00
Stone and brick work	75 00
Painting	65 00
1,650 cubic yards excavating, at 25c	412 75
Total	$1,732 75
This amount deducted from the above	6,167 91
Leaves an actual deficiency of	$4,435 22

It may be seen from the foregoing statements that the Workhouse has very nearly, if not entirely, been self-supporting. When taking into consideration the fact that the Workhouse has been in operation upon a definite and settled plan, has for the first two or three months of the year been incomplete, and, so to speak, fragmentary, and that a very great majority of our prisoners, many of whom more or less broken in health, have been for the second or succeeding sixty days; the financial condition of the institution seems to me a source of hearty congratulation, full of promise and encouragement.

BARREL FACTORY.

As stated in my last year's report, the Board of Managers, guided by the necessity of a wise economy thought, concluded to employ the inmates of the institution in the manufacture of oil barrels. From the fact, that the barrel making affords suitable employment for unskilled labor, and the combined product of the coopers of Western Pennsylvania is insufficient to supply the demand (at least four hundred thousand barrels being annually imported from other States), and that our inmates are furnished with a craft in which they are certain of steady employment after their release, the selection of this branch of manufacture was one eminently fit to be made, in regard both to the moral and reformatory interests of the institution.

After the shed had been completed they were at once furnished with the best improved machineries, which, together with engine and boilers, required a total outlay of about nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and fourteen cents.

For further information in regard to this matter, but preparations have been made, by enlarging the shop buildings and introducing other improvements, which will increase the capacity of the factory to double that number.

About one hundred and twenty inmates are at present employed in this department, and in justice to them I must say that they quickly mastered the details of the manufacture, and from the time we started work with a will and earnestness which deserves the highest commendation. As a consequence, our barrels soon established a reputation as being in quality inferior to none anywhere manufactured, and were sold from four to eight cents per barrel more than paid for articles of the kind.

From this source a considerable revenue to this report, and to which your attention is respectfully called, it will be seen that the profits in the barrel factory amounted to thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, which gain will be materially enhanced during the ensuing fiscal year.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the most important improvements made during the past year, may be mentioned:

1. An addition to the barrel factory forty feet wide, eighty-five feet long, and two stories high.

2. Having taken the initiative in establishing for the want of a suitable ice house and store rooms, a building forty-four feet long and thirty-two feet wide and fifteen feet high, has been erected to answer these purposes.

3. A commodious and well designed stable, fifty-six feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and twenty feet high, is nearly finished and ready for occupancy.

These buildings, substantial and strong, have been erected on plans laid for the aggregate cost of $11,216 75. All the materials required in their construction, except brick, have been furnished by the contractors, whose work was done faithfully, and in accordance with their obligations. Many other valuable improvements and repairs have been made during the past year, all by prison labor, and without any expense to the county.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The number of prisoners confined at the end of each of the past three years, respectively, is shown in the following table:

1870	137
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The rapid increase of prisoners during the past three years, by far outstripping all our speculations, imperatively demands an immediate enlargement of the Workhouse.

The number of males now in confinement is three hundred and twenty-three, being forty-three more than we have cells for, and it is therefore become necessary to lodge a portion of them in the hospital and other vacant rooms, intended and only suitable for that purpose. As an extension of the cell-room is impracticable, and would, at the same time, destroy the present construction of the prison walls, a different plan must be adopted to provide for an additional number of cells. The Workhouse proper, as it now stands, completed and beautifully finished, is in size and style one of the most imposing buildings of the kind in the country, and any alteration or addition, would grossly mar the harmony of its architectural design, and ruin, so at the best, only a temporary relief from our present inconvenience, while, having learned wisdom from the past, we should make our preparations with reference to apparent future necessities, and no wiser plan could be adopted than for the county authorities to erect a separate female prison in connection with this institution and subject to the same administration.

This change would give us at once one hundred and twenty-four (124) cells, now occupied by the females, for the use of the male prisoners, with room enough for the construction of at least three hundred more, should necessity demand it. The capacity of the Workhouse could then accommodate all prisoners committed, for a number of years, during the next twenty-five years. I must confess it may not be the cheapest, but in the long run it may prove to be the most economical plan for the county, and the erection of a female prison should at once be begun.

The rapid increase of prisoners also calls for additional employment for the same. It may, indeed, be questioned when it is known that many of our men, for want of suitable labor, must constantly be idle in their narrow cells, if the law for the most useful employment seems to be really an act of charity, but it cannot be otherwise than a most beneficial one, if enacted, in which we may organize another branch of industry.

REWARDS.

There seems to be no doubt in the mind of any experienced prisoner officer that hope of reward, and not fear of punishment, is the most powerful and successful stimulus to action in the human breast. This theory, however, correct as it is, has never been liberally applied in the practical administration of our prisons, and especially not in one of its most essential points. While the prisoner is required to work faithfully from morning till night, they very seldom derive any personal benefit from their labor. The fruits of their toil are harvested by others, and thus the natural spring of all human actions, hope of reward, being taken away they often become indifferent and reckless in their behavior, and work only reluctantly, like slaves, for their seemingly unjust taskmasters.

A well devised system of rewards, which grants to the deserving prisoner a portion of his daily earnings, after he has paid for his board, clothing, &c., would be introduced in all our penal institutions.

My own experience, made during the past year, confirms me in the conviction long since entertained that such a system would wield a powerful influence for the proper execution of prison discipline, and in the proper reformation of its inmates. Thus far, but limited, experiments have given very favorable results. As an experiment, it was duly ordered several months ago to allow the inmates of the institution, employed in the manufacture of barrels, a certain amount of money for every barrel finished, and the reward has been should be credited for the time actually employed, but guilty of any infractions of the rules of discipline.

The system, of rewards, was introduced and tested on a small scale, has been productive of good effects. It promoted good conduct, industry in all the prisoners to perform their tasks cheerfully, for, while they were working for the county, they had the satisfaction of knowing that they were also working for themselves and their families.

The rewards for overwork should, consequently, not only be retained, but, if possible, be made applicable to all prisoners employed in productive labor.

THIS INSTITUTION A WORKHOUSE.

The aim and purposes involved in the idea of workhouse—a place at once penal and reformatory—cannot be thoroughly carried out while the uses, to which it is put, are so ill-regulated and anomalous. The true original idea in regard to it was to endeavor to combine in the economy of *one* establishment the curative characteristics of an asylum with the discipline of a penitentiary.

Naturally the attempt to reconcile their incongruous features offers a wide discretion to magistrates in the framing of committals, and to small amount of reflection and judgment is sometimes required to draw a line between the workhouse, the poor house, and the lunatic asylum. A continual and most embarrassing consequence of this has been that—so far as the Workhouse is concerned—very little discrimination has been thought of, and it is made a sort of general receptacle for about every variety of *malfeasance* as well as crime.

This might do very well if the accommodations of the place were as great as the unfortunates sent there for safe keeping; but they are not. The poor, debilitated wretch, first broken down with drink, and then worn out with sleeplessness and famine, or prostrated with disease, wants medical aid, care and nourishment. Those still more pitiable, who are temporarily deprived of reason, have a claim of even greater urgency for particular consideration, and humane appliances adapted to their peculiar wants. The former with small cell by himself, and very doubtful are the chances of his speedy recovery. Look in and see him behind the iron bars, and he will become wildly, perhaps furiously insane, and yet, what else can be done with them in the Work-house, as it is now not constructed for the reception and treatment of such unfortunates? It is a downright cruelty to them and in opposition to all Christian principles, to place such persons into this, or any other penal institution.

The Workhouse, of course, can be made a most useful and beneficial institution, but only when its name is always kept in mind. It is a house of work, not a refugee for the sick, the insane, the disabled and the infirm. For these very different and more suitable quarters should be provided, and the taxpayers would be saved very large sums by occasionally maintaining them at some expense as of the most inevitable burdens which every mixed community has to bear.

Furthermore, the public has become strongly imbued with the idea that the Workhouse can be made self-supporting. So it can—*as a workhouse*. But with thirty per cent of its population composed of invalid and infirm persons who can reasonably expect such a favorable result.

The Chinese of Israel complained of the Egyptian taskmasters, that they would not make bricks without straw. The Board of Managers and the Superintendent of the Workhouse may with equal justice declare that they cannot organize and govern a model house of Correction—reformatory and penitentiary—unless they are granted, at least, such opportunities as have enabled other similar institutions to become a success.

DISCIPLINE.

Reformation cannot be accomplished, unless the prisoner is taught to submit respectfully to the rules and regulations of the institution, and to obey the persons to be an inmate. Thus he must be made to feel and understand that he is to atone and suffer for the violation of certain laws, and that he cannot regain his former moral and social position, certainly not maintain it, if he fail to learn to submit to the simplest requirements of prison discipline, as a means of saving money, by improving the grounds and assisting in the erection of buildings, but of course, could not be looked upon as any support of the institution. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that I am able to report the receipts in cash earnings of the Workhouse, during the past year, which in its several departments of labor were as follows:

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Furthermore, the public has become strongly imbued with the idea that the Workhouse can be made self-supporting. So it can—*as a workhouse*. But with thirty per cent of its population composed of invalid and infirm persons who can reasonably expect such a favorable result.

The Children of Israel complained of the Egyptian taskmasters, that they would not make bricks without straw. The Board of Managers and the Superintendent of the Workhouse may with equal justice declare that they cannot organize and govern a model house of Correction—reformatory and penitentiary—unless they are granted, at least, such opportunities as have enabled other similar institutions to become a success.

DISCIPLINE.

Reformation cannot be accomplished, unless the prisoner is taught to submit respectfully to the rules and regulations of the institution, and to obey the persons to be an inmate. Thus he must be made to feel and understand that he is to atone and suffer for the violation of certain laws, and that he cannot regain his former moral and social position, certainly not maintain it, if he fail to learn to submit to the simplest requirements of prison discipline, as a means of saving money, by improving the grounds and assisting in the erection of buildings, but of course, could not be looked upon as any support of the institution. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that I am able to report the receipts in cash earnings of the Workhouse, during the past year, which in its several departments of labor were as follows:

From the barrel factory	$30,388 76
From the stone yard	10,719 09
From the laundry	4,284 22
From the sale of hogs, old barrels, coal and MSS	1,653 56
Total earnings	$41,495 36

The total for current expenditures, which phrase includes boarding, clothing and guarding prisoners, fuel and lights, medicines, ordinary repairs, &c., during the same time have been | 47,663 35

Leaving a deficiency of | $ 6,167 91

In this connection, I beg leave to refer to another point. While no credit is claimed for unavailable, though necessary and valuable labor performed by prisoners, such as washing, cooking, cleaning, sewing, mending, &c., or even for ordinary repairs made by them, the labor account should be credited, as credited with the work done by the inmates in making new and permanent improvements in and around the Workhouse. The barrel-shed, with a capacity of holding six thousand barrels, has been erected and finished exclusively by prisoners. They have also excavated two cellars, a cistern and the foundations for the new buildings, commenced during the past season, and have built a large and substantial piggery. The amounts thus earned from legitimately a part of our labor, and according to careful estimates, sum up as follows:

Carpenter work	$680 00
Stone and brick work	75 00
Painting	65 00
1,650 cubic yards excavating, at 25c	412 75
Total	$1,732 75
This amount deducted from the above	6,167 91
Leaves an actual deficiency of	$4,435 22

It may be seen from the foregoing statements that the Workhouse has very nearly, if not entirely, been self-supporting. When taking into consideration the fact that the Workhouse has been in operation upon a definite and settled plan, has for the first two or three months of the year been incomplete, and, so to speak, fragmentary, and that a very great majority of our prisoners, many of whom more or less broken in health, have been for the second or succeeding sixty days; the financial condition of the institution seems to me a source of hearty congratulation, full of promise and encouragement.

BARREL FACTORY.

As stated in my last year's report, the Board of Managers, guided by the necessity of a wise economy thought, concluded to employ the inmates of the institution in the manufacture of oil barrels. From the fact, that the barrel making affords suitable employment for unskilled labor, and the combined product of the coopers of Western Pennsylvania is insufficient to supply the demand (at least four hundred thousand barrels being annually imported from other States), and that our inmates are furnished with a craft in which they are certain of steady employment after their release, the selection of this branch of manufacture was one eminently fit to be made, in regard both to the moral and reformatory interests of the institution.

After the shed had been completed they were at once furnished with the best improved machineries, which, together with engine and boilers, required a total outlay of about nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and fourteen cents.

For further information in regard to this matter, but preparations have been made, by enlarging the shop buildings and introducing other improvements, which will increase the capacity of the factory to double that number.

About one hundred and twenty inmates are at present employed in this department, and in justice to them I must say that they quickly mastered the details of the manufacture, and from the time we started work with a will and earnestness which deserves the highest commendation. As a consequence, our barrels soon established a reputation as being in quality inferior to none anywhere manufactured, and were sold from four to eight cents per barrel more than paid for articles of the kind.

From this source a considerable revenue to this report, and to which your attention is respectfully called, it will be seen that the profits in the barrel factory amounted to thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, which gain will be materially enhanced during the ensuing fiscal year.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the most important improvements made during the past year, may be mentioned:

1. An addition to the barrel factory forty feet wide, eighty-five feet long, and two stories high.

2. Having taken the initiative in establishing for the want of a suitable ice house and store rooms, a building forty-four feet long and thirty-two feet wide and fifteen feet high, has been erected to answer these purposes.

3. A commodious and well designed stable, fifty-six feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and twenty feet high, is nearly finished and ready for occupancy.

These buildings, substantial and strong, have been erected on plans laid for the aggregate cost of $11,216 75. All the materials required in their construction, except brick, have been furnished by the contractors, whose work was done faithfully, and in accordance with their obligations. Many other valuable improvements and repairs have been made during the past year, all by prison labor, and without any expense to the county.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The number of prisoners confined at the end of each of the past three years, respectively, is shown in the following table:

1870	137
1871	241
1872	372

The rapid increase of prisoners during the past three years, by far outstripping all our speculations, imperatively demands an immediate enlargement of the Workhouse.

The number of males now in confinement is three hundred and twenty-three, being forty-three more than we have cells for, and it is therefore become necessary to lodge a portion of them in the hospital and other vacant rooms, intended and only suitable for that purpose. As an extension of the cell-room is impracticable, and would, at the same time, destroy the present construction of the prison walls, a different plan must be adopted to provide for an additional number of cells. The Workhouse proper, as it now stands, completed and beautifully finished, is in size and style one of the most imposing buildings of the kind in the country, and any alteration or addition, would grossly mar the harmony of its architectural design, and ruin, so at the best, only a temporary relief from our present inconvenience, while, having learned wisdom from the past, we should make our preparations with reference to apparent future necessities, and no wiser plan could be adopted than for the county authorities to erect a separate female prison in connection with this institution and subject to the same administration.

This change would give us at once one hundred and twenty-four (124) cells, now occupied by the females, for the use of the male prisoners, with room enough for the construction of at least three hundred more, should necessity demand it. The capacity of the Workhouse could then accommodate all prisoners committed, for a number of years, during the next twenty-five years. I must confess it may not be the cheapest, but in the long run it may prove to be the most economical plan for the county, and the erection of a female prison should at once be begun.

The rapid increase of prisoners also calls for additional employment for the same. It may, indeed, be questioned when it is known that many of our men, for want of suitable labor, must constantly be idle in their narrow cells, if the law for the most useful employment seems to be really an act of charity, but it cannot be otherwise than a most beneficial one, if enacted, in which we may organize another branch of industry.

REWARDS.

There seems to be no doubt in the mind